NO HOPE

The President Is Dying.

HE IS PRACTICALLY GIVEN UP.

What Is Said by the Physicians.

BLAINE'S DISPATCH.

Sad Scenes at the White House.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

Mansion yesterday was one of increased anxiety. The symptoms of the President up to six o'clock were not decidedly worse, nor had any marked unfavorable change taken place in his general condition, but his failure to gain strength from the constantly increasing quantities of nouri-hment constantly increasing quantities of nourishment taken disappointed expectation, and the threatening aspect of the glandular swelling was taken as another rea on fir discouragement. It seemed to be generally felt by the friends of the President, to come here every day for information, but whose views of the case represent the outside current of thought, that the patient had not gained as much as he ought to have gained from the amount of nourishment taker, since Monday morning, and that this waidue to imperfect assimilation and nutrition. due to imperfect assimilation and nutrition igh food had been taken daily, they said, to more than sustain the patient's strength if it were all turned into blood and vital force; but evidently it was not, since there had been no perceptible gain in strength during the past three days. This, they argued, indicated that septiczemia or some nfavorable influence was at work interferother unravorable innuence was at work interior-ing with the process of nutrition, and neutralizing to a great extent the efforts of the stomach to sup-ply the system with food. The President, they said, should be gaining strength now to get through another bad Sunday, or to meet another possible reverse in the shape of a new complica-tion; but instead of that he is hardly holding his own, and has no reserve of strength to draw upon in case of necessity. They found also another

BEHAVIOR OF THE PAROTID SWELLING. When the incision was made Wednesday afterwon it was generally supposed, although perhaps without sufficient warrant, that it would afford speedy if not immediate relief, and that from that ource no further danger was to be apprehended There was consequently a feeling of disappoint-ment yesterday when it was found not only that the swelling had not decreased in size, but_that pus was forming in a number of places here and there in the gland, and that the complication seemed to be even more serious than before the operation. These and other like considerations, together with the absence of any positively encouraging a surances from the surgeon's room, checked the hopeful anticipations which were at first expressed. The surgeons, however, while conceding the gravity of the situation, continued to maintain throughout the afternoon that the outlook was no worse than the day before. Dr. Bliss yesterday afternoon talked quite frankly for twenty minutes with regard to the President's condition. He admitted that there had been

reason for discouragement in the

NO GAIN OF STRENGTH AND NO IMPROVEMENT in general condition, but he attributed this largely to the glandular swelling, which had become, he said, the principal and the most threatening fea-ture of the case. A small quantity of pus had been discharged at the noon examination, but no relief had yet been afforded, and it had be evident that pus was forming inflamed gland, thus increasing the seriousness o the complication. As far as the patient's other symptoms were concerned, no apprehension was felt. The wound, he said, was granulating well, the stomach was performing its functions properly, and an increased quantity of food had been taken during the day. Were it not for the

THREATENING ASPECT OF THE GLANDULAR SWELLING it would be thought to be "plain salling." At been no material change in the patient's condition and there was no indication in the 6:30 bulletin of any alarming emergency. After seven o'clock, however, rumors began to be heard of an unfavorable change in the case and later in the evening they were confirmed by Secretary Biaine's telegram to Minister Lowell. No information could be obtained directly from the surgeons, who remained either in their own co was ascertained indirectly that the unfavorabl change had its origin in the parotid gland, which was beginning to exert an active and alarming infuence upon the patient's general condition. ten o'clock Dr. Boynton, in convenation with

HE WAS ABOUT DISCOURAGED, The President was taking hourishment enough but it did not and could not do him much good while the parotid inflammation continued and while his blood remained in its present condition. Upon being asked if the effects of the bloodpoisoning would not soon disappear, he replied:
"Yes, but I fear not soon enough. I am afraid the President will not have strength enough to pull through. I do not like to admit even to that he cannot recover, but there has been a change for the wome, and while I do not entirely give up hepe, my hope is much weakened."
"You do not anticipate an immediate end?"
"No, I do not think he will die suddenly."

After nightfall the number of callerssensibly in-creased. Besides the usual array of newspaper repre:entatives there were quite a number of prom neutofficials, who came in and sat conversing it low tones. Among these were Schator Logan, ex-Governor Routt, of Colorado; ex-Senator Chaffee General Sherman, Hon. Amos Townsend, Judge Wylic, and Justice Harian. The gloomy outlook was perceptible in every face, and it was evident at a glacce that the condition of things had materially changed for the worse since the noon bulle tin was issued. Sherily after nine o'clock Dr. Boynton made his appearance in Secretary Brown's of-see and was questioned by a representative of The Republican, as follows: "How is the President at

"I am sorry to say I can see no improvement in 'Do you think he is in danger of dying to-

No; I do not think he will." "Is there any probability that the end will be reached to morrow evening" "I think not; hardly so soon."

"WILL HE LAST UNTIL SUNDAY ?"

"Now you are going too far into the future." "Doctor, it is reported that, in view of the critical condition of the President, the attending physicians held a consultation this evening and decided that it was their duty to notify Mrs. Garfield of the status of the case, that she might be prepared for

Nothing of the kind occurred. I have spoken to Mrs. Garfield myself and tried to prepare her mind for what is to come. She still continues to

hope, and will do so to the end."
"Is there anything in the President's condition
to indicate that he is gaining strength, be it ever
so alowly, or even holding his own at this hour?"

three Inches from where the Sicision was made

"Is vigorous treatment still being pursued?"
"Yes: everything has been and will be done that

"Yes; everything has been and will be done that gives may promise of relief."
"Do you regard the case as hopeless, Doctor?"
"I do not. While I recognize the fact that the chances for the President's recovery are greatly diminisited, I shall continue to hope for a change for the better as long as there is life."
At about a quarter-past nine Secretary Blaine came out of the Cabinet room and passed into the telegraph office, where he indicted the gloomy dispatch to the American Minister at London that appears in another column. The Secretary's appearance attracted the attention of the newspaper representatives in Secretary Brown's office, and on his way hack to the Cabinet room he was accosted by half a Jozen st once to learn how was accosted by half a Jozen at once to learn how he regarded the struction. In reply to this inter-rogatory Mr. Blame said: "I have just sent a dispatch to Mr. Lowell. You can get a copy of it in-side." A few minutes afterward the telegraph operator furnished a copy of the dispatch, which was of the gloomiest character. It seemed to

operator furnished a copy of the gloomiest character. It seemed to deepen must be gloomiest character. It seemed to deepen must be grown announced that there was still a prospect for the President's recovery. About ten of clock Secretary Brown announced that he would close the office for the night. With this announcement those present repaired to the portice below to await the exit of the members of the Cabinet. Several of the several of the members of the Cabinet. Several of the several of the members of the Cabinet. Several of the several whom were accompanied by their wives, came down and prepared to depart to their respective homes. Considerable interest was felt as to whether Secretary Blaine's dispatch represented the vicews of the other advisers of the President, A REPUBLICAN reporter asked Secretary Lincoln how the other members of the Cabinet regarded.

A REPUBLICAN reporter asked Secretary Lincoln how the other members of the Cabinet regarded. the views of the other advisors of the President, A REPUBLICAN reporter asked Secretary Lincoln how the other members of the Cabinet regarded Mr. Blaine's dispatch. The Secretary answered: "We all coincide in the statements made in the telegram, which is simply a correct statement of the present condition of the President." The same the present condition of the President." The same question was put to the other members of the Cabinet, and the same reply, in substance, was received. The depressing condition of things could be readily gathered from their faces as they passed out. In reply to the question whether it had been decided to summon Vice-President Arthur to Washington, a member of the Cabinet said. "We have The prevalent feeling at the Executive

As the lights were turned out in the interior of the Mansion the shadows appeared to gather thicker. In company with an attache of the house The Republican's representative strelled down to the lawn at the south front of the building. Under the shadows of the trees the darkness was interne and purplicated by the darkness was interne and purplicated by the darkness was interne and purplicated by the lettive Relily and John Dinnan a locksmith of the darkness was intense and unrelieved by the light and bustle which characterizes the opposite front of the building. The hills that mark the

orer Hes. Occasionally a shadow falls on the cur-

tain as a nurse or a physician passes with noise-less tread across the room. The next room to the eastward is that occupied by the surgeons, or, as it is now familiarly known at the White House,
THE "pocron's ROOM."
The window of this apartment is wide open, and the gas burns a shade brighter than it does in the sick room. The profile of a man is sharply outlined at the open casement, and the well-known figure of Dr. Bliss can be easily recognized. He is bending forward and conversing in low, earnest tones with some one who sits in the shadow.

Next to the "dector," room," is the library. The Next to the "doctors' room" is the library. The bay-window of this spartmen: is perfectly dark, and, save when a door is open or shut with one of the connecting rooms, not a ray of light illumines the connecting rooms, not a ray of light litterines the interior. Fassing eastward, the Cabinet room is reached. Here the gas burns brightly. Secretary Brown's office joins the Cabinet room, and its windows show only a faint gleam when the argand drop light on the deak is turned down low. At the eastern end of the building there is a bright glare from the windows of the telegraph office. The short click of dows of the telegraph office. The sharp click of the instruments floats out on the stillness of the night from the tables where the representatives of the Associated Press sit transmitting the last words from the room at the other end of the Mansion—words that will be

read with throbbing hearts by millions throughout the length and breadth of our land, the story of the beginning of the end of that long struggle through which the heroic martyr has been passing for fifty-four days; a struggle whose every pang has wrung the great heart of the Nation.

THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

planation of the Conference. EXECUTIVE MANSION Aug. 25, 8:30 a. m .-

The President slept most of the night. He has taken liquid food by the mouth at stated intervals and in sufficient quantity, so that the enemata have not been renewed. No modification of the parotid swelling has yet been observed. His general condition is much the same as at this time yesterday. Pulse, 106; temperature, 98.5°; respiration, 18. [Signed by the six surgeons.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 9:15 a. m .- The subject of he removal of the President from Washington at he present time was carnestly considered by us last night and again this morning. After mature eliberation the conclusion was arrived at by the ajority that it would not now be prudent, alugh all agree that it will be very desirable at he earliest time at which his condition may war rant it. We are moreover unanimously of the opinion that at no time since the injury has the President exhibited any symptoms of malaria.

ligned by the six surgeons.]
Executive Mansion, 12:30 p. in.—Since the issue of this morning's bulletin a rise in the President's mperature similar to that which occurred yes erday morning has been observed. His pulse is comewhat more frequent. From the incision in the parotid swelling a few drops of pus were dis-charged this morning. The size of the swelling has not diminished. In other respects his condition has not perceptibly changed. Pulse, 112;

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 6:30 p. m.—There has been little change in the President's condition since the noon bulletin was issued. The frequency of his pulse is now the same as then. His temperaure has risen somewhat, but is not so high as yes terday evening. There has been a slight dis of pus during the day from the incision in the parotid swelling, but it is not diminishing in size. No unfavorable change has been observed in the condition of the wound. He has taken by the bouth a sufficient supply of liquid food. At pres ent his pulse is 112, temperature 99.8°, respiration 19. [Signed by five surgeons.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 4 p. m.—Dr. Reyburn re-ports at four o'clock that there has been no change in the President's general condition since the half-past twelve bulletin. His stomach continues to perform its functions satisfactorily, and he has taken up to this hour about the same amount of purishment as yesterday. His pulse has fallen a little since noon, and there are no new unfavor

10 p. m .- Although no information can yet be obtained directly from the attending surgeons, it is understood that the President's case has taken an unfavorable turn this evening, and that the swollen sarotid gland, throughout which pus is now form ing in small cells or pockets, threatens immedi-acely dangerous consequences. Unless a favora-ble change takes place within the next twenty-four

hours the worst is apprehended.

Midnight—Soon after the evening bulletin was issued the attending surgeous began to notice a chauge for the worse in some of the President's symptoms. He became more restless than he had been during the day. His pulse grow more fra quent, until it reached about 120 beats, and he began to be subject to hallucinations with regard to his circumstances and surroundings. Most of the time he seemed rational, but at intervals, especially just after waking from sleep, he talked inco-herently and did not seem to be conscious of his situation. An examination was made of the in-flamed parotid gland, and its appearance gave reason to apprehend serious consequences. Little more could be done for it, however, than to con tinue the poulticing and general method of treat-ment adopted yesterday. During the evening the patient slept a little, but was very rest-less and awake at short intervals. About ten o'clock his pulse began to subside and he seemed

"It is very serious. There are indications that supparation is spreading, and put is being supparation within he seemed to be gradually passing into a quieter condition. At this hour his filies has tallen to 112, and he is salesp. There has however, been no marked change in his general condition and it continues to be a subject of the gravest anxiety.

"Does his symptoms indicate the reverse?"

"Does his pulse began to subside and he seemed to be gradually passing into a quieter condition. At this hour he salesp, There has however, been no marked change in his general condition and it continues to be a subject of the gravest anxiety.

Executive Manner, 130 a.m.—At this hour the physicians are lying down, Miss. Edson alone remains at the Fresident's bedside. He has slept some since midding it, but is fresiless. About an hour say Mrs. Garneld entered the Fresident's from an kept company with Miss Edson for a few moments and it on retired to her room.

Is m.—There has been no change reported in the President's condition within the last hour, and he is now resting quietly.

AFTER NEW CLEWS.

THE JENNIE CRAMER MYSTERY.

nible Developments in the Case-The Story of Scarf-Pin-Wayon Tracks Around the Malley Bath-House-What Two Ladies Will Testify to.

New Haven, Aug. 25.-Rumors in regard to the death of Jennie Cramer multiply whenever there is a lull in the investigation by the authorities. An old story has just been reassociates on the Jury of inquest because of the suspicion that he was a leaky vessel on occasion, called on Mrs. Cramer yesterday and questioned her in regard to this pin. Mrs. Cramer told him all she knew con-cerning it. Mr. Stahl, the undertaker who took charge of Jennie Cramer's body, found a pin stuck in her hat. The nin was it of certif a percha. It

ession, did not wish her to do so. Mrs. Cramer's idea that she saw it in the scarf of James Malley on Thursday afternoon is vague. James Malley, ir., when told the story to-day, laughed and said that he thought it would be hard work to prove that the pin was ever his. "The only scarf pin I have had for years," he said, "is this," and he drew from his scarf the pin which he has long worn, and with which a number of his acquaint-ances to-day have said they are familiar. The pin is a mosale, mounted in gold. The young man de

tective Reilly and John Dinnan, a locksmith of Orange street, drove down to the shore. They went to a number of bath-houses which stand Virginia boundary are faintly discernible in the distance. The breeze from the South sweeps by laden with the pestilential odors of the Potomac flats. Not a sound save the pissh of the foundain and the distant croak of the frogs to Mr. William K. Townsend, a lawyer of this city. Four of the bath-houses are hardly more than closets and stand closely side by side. A fifth belongs to Mr. Malley and stands by itself just to the light burns in the room where the stricken suffers the Committee of the control of the c The locksmith was set to work by the lawyer and the detective and be

fall the houses. It is said that some things of importance were found inside. If there were no-body else knows it, for Mr. Bollman is like the re-markable jury, and tells nothing. A resident in the neighborhood to-day pointed out to the reporter a carriage-track about the boat-houses. The track was discovered on the day after the finding of Jennie Cramer's body. It runs from the shore road sharp down through the sand, passes around all five of the bath-houses, between them and the water, and emerges again into the road. It is an awkward and unusual way for a carriage to go. To-day the track may be traced its whole length. There is only one track; that it was made at night is inferred from the blind way in which it runs. From the first clump of four bath-houses, where the carriage ran in, a planking runs down to the sand. The track meets a corner of this, and the wood is bruised and broken, evidently by the passage of a wheel over it. Again

the lowest of a set of steps running up from the sand was struck and scraped by the carriage, as it wheeled too shortly in order to get out again into the road. The horse's tracks are still visible in the sand, and just by the Malley bath-house these tracks are numerous, and the sand is plowed up, as though a horse had stood there for a considerable time. The steps attached to the Malley boats bouse lead to a platform from which, on the water side, the place is entered. A post at the head of the stairs bears the imprint of four fingers by either a bloody or a dirty hand. The house contains four little closets for bathers to change their clothing in, and a Whitehall boat, supplied with oars and locked all the bath-houses after the lawyer and the detective had examined them, and to-day they are shut and locked as usual,

TWO LADIES, WHOSE NAMES are withheld, have declared that they at the shore on the afternoon and evening of Fri-day, August 5, the day before Jennie Cramer's body was found, and that they saw the girl once that afternoon and two or three times in the eyening. They knew Jennie well, and are confident that they cannot be mistaken. There were people with her, they say, during the afternoon and early evening. The Malley boys, whom the ladies knew well, were not, they say, among those. The last time the ladies saw Jennie that evening she was in company with a dark-complexioned and rather stoutly-built man unknown to them. It is under-stood that these ladies have been summoned to testify before the coroner's jury. No move has yet been made to serve out write of habeas corpus remove Blauche Douglass from the care of the West

Haven sheriff and place her in the county jail. The perjury case against Blanche Douglass, an important witness in the Cramer case, was postponed to-day for two weeks, at her request. Dow has been assigned as her counsel. The jury of the inquest will meet to-morrow.

Secretary Blaine's Dispatch. At nine o'clock last night Secretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Ministe

The President has lost ground to-day. Some o ane Fresident has lost ground to-day. Some of his symptoms this afternoon and evening are of the gravest character. The condition of the swollen gland and of the pulse and temperature suggest serious and alarming complications. His mind at intervals has been somewhat beclouded and wandering. His strength fails, but he still swallows liquid food of a nourishing character, and apparently digests it. On this one fact rests the hope that is still left of a reaction.

What Dr. Agnew Says.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 25 .- Dr. Agnew returned from Washington to-day. He declined to be interviewed, but in reply to the question whether or not it is true that the glandular swelling in the President's throat resulted from the fever produced by septicemia, and that upon the patient's power to recoperate from the exhaustion produced by the fever would depend his recovery, the Doctor replied: "That is the whole case." He leclined to predict what would be the result.

What General Grant Says. New York, Aug. 25.—General Grant was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night, and said

to a reporter that the condition of the President was, in his opinion, very critical, and that it was a very ominous sign when Dr. Boynton gave up The Silent Convention HARRISBURO, PA., Aug. 25 .- At the morning session of the deaf-mules' convention remarks were made by ex-Governor Curtin and an address of welcome was delivered by Governor Hoyt. A reply was made by John Carlin, of New York, and

resolutions were adopted offering sympathy with the President in his suffering, and expressing toward Mrs. Carfield the "utmost admiration and respect for the Christian courage and faith displayed by her in her terrible affliction, which have proved her worthy to be the wife of James A. Garfield." President Garfield is temenbered by the deaf-mutes on account of his great interest in them, he having been a director of the nstitution for deaf and dumb at Washington.

HARTFORD, CONN., Aug. 25.—This was the third day of the Charler Oak Park meeting. and the following are summaries : 2:21 class, purse 82,000, divided—Edwin Thorn, 1, 1, 1; Piedmont, 2, 2, 2; Lucy, 3, 3, 6; Voltaire, 4, 4, 3; Emma B., 5, 5, 4; Steve Maxwell, 6, 6, 5; Ham Mawboire, 7, 7, 7; Dan Smith, 8, 8, 8 Time, 21712, 21812, 21824, 224 class, two mile heats, purse \$1,000, divided—Amber, 2, 1, 1; Post Boy, 1, 2, 8; Wize, 3, 8, 2, Time, 50814, 45813, 51012, 234 class, purse \$1,000, divided—Cilugatone, 1, 1, 1; Jimmy Stewart, 5, 2, 2; Topsy, 2, 4, 8; Capitola, 4, 3, 4, Time, 22414, 22334, 4,2434.

Beath of an Ex-Congressman.
FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Aug. 25.—Hon.
Daniel C. De Jarnette, a member of the Thirtysixth Congress and afterward of the confederate
house of representatives from the Richmend district, died on the 22d instant, at the Montgomery
White Sulphur Springs.

SENATOR PUGH'S VIEWS. The Situation in Case of the Death of President Garffeld.

Senator Beck and General Hancock are Senator Beck and General Hancock are not the only prominent Democrata who include in sentiments of liberality regarding the issues that are likely to arise in the possible event of the death of President Garfield. Another is Senator Fugh, of Alabama, a fine specimen of the brainy Southerner, of large physique, broad ideas, and ilberal views. He has been spending several weeks at the North, occupying his time at Long Branch, Now York city, and elsewhere by looking on and taking in public sentiment, as he was enabled to glean it from opinious of many leading men of both political parties with whom he conversed. He came to Washington on business, and has been the authorities. An old story has just been re-vamped in regard to a pin which was found in the hat of the dead girl. Dr. Painter, who has has been put in Coventry for the past week by his associates on the jury of inquest because of faces of the President's household.

In conversation Senator Pugh says that until the last relapse he had been hopeful of the President's

of all things.

"At first people mistrusted Mr. Arthur. They were susplicious and fearful about him, because they did not know what he might do if he were to become President. But since the first excitement passed off and common sense has again got control a very great change has taken place in the public mind as to Mr. Arthur. People have learned that he is a gentleman in the true sense of the word, as his acts and deportment during the trying ordeal of the past seven and a half weeks have proven. He is a stronger man than I supposed him to be until I got well acquainted with him personally. I have found him to be able and practicable—a common-sense man. He has a noticable—a common-sense man. He has a orough knowledge of men and measures. "As to the idea that he is led by Mr. Conkling, all I have to say is that anybody who is well ac-quainted with General Arthur knows how little foundation there is for that ides. I am satisfied

that he leads Conkling quite as much as Conkling "Furthermore, I have reason for believing that there is also an erroneous notion about the kind and degree of influence which General Grant and Mr. Conkling would have on Mr. Arthur. But even if it should be as great as some persons pretend to believe, it is foolish to say it would be for

bad.

"Senator Jones, of Nevads, has great influence with Mr. Arthur, and I know, from recent conversations with Senator Jones, that his influence would be exerted for good. He is a very conservative, safe, able, and thoroughly conscientious man. Every sensible man knows that the most violent oposition would be encountered by any man or ody who should attempt to overturn measures or to change the policy of the administration so far as it has been mapped out by President Garfield. None but a crazy man would sitempt it. He would be banked at the very first step. He could do nothing without the sauction or co-operation of the Senate. There he would run against the solid strength of the thirty-eight Democratic Senators and fully twenty-five of the thirty-eight Republi-

The Saratoga Races.
SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by Perplex. Time. :1614. French pools paid \$14. Perplex got off in the lead and was never headed. Tuscalusa's hock opened again during the race. Second race—one and five-eighths miles—Fireman first, Boulevard second, and Cinderella third. Time, 252. French pools paid \$42. Third race, one mile, was won by Fair Count, Little Buttercup second and Jessie K. third. Time, 13215. French pools paid \$33. The steeplechase was the greatest of the kind ever seen in America. The field kept together to the twenty-seventh jump, when Old Trouble went into the lead, and won by a length from Franklin. Time, 5:29. French pools paid \$50.50.

Parnell's Manifesto.

London, Aug. 25.—Mr. Parnell's manifesto to the electors at North Durham is most vio-lent. It entirely ignores the land acts, and declares that it is impossible for the Irish party to enter into an alliance with any section which allows it-self to be used in support of the coercionist ministery, who banish personal liberty from Ireland and reduce it to a worse condition than that of Russia ander the third section

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Ex-Senator Thurman is now traveling nong the Alps. SPEAKER RANDALL and Senator Cooper ere in Philadelphia Wednesday,

GENERAL LOGAN is in the city and was the Treasury Department yesterday. THE Government receipts yesterday vere: Internal revenue, \$502,736.53; customs \$713,-

THE Adams County (Iowa) Republicans esterday instructed their nominee for the Legis-sture to vote for McDill for United States Senator. Ex-Senator J. B. Chaffee and ex-Gov stnor Routt, of Colorado, and Hon. Amos Towns-and, of Ohio, are in the city, and stopping at the

BOSTON CORDETT, formerly of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteers—the man who shot J. Wilkes Booth—has applied for a pension for gen-eral disability, due to exposure in the army. GENERAL OSCAR MALMROSS, United States

consul at Pictou. Nova Scotia, has returned to this city, arranged his accounts with the State Depart-ment, and will to-day leave for Minnesota. Among the number of gentlemen named for the position in the Coast Survey made vacant by the death of Captain Patterson is mentioned the name of Commodore Clark H. Wells, U. S. N. GENERAL Noves, late Minister to France

Ex-Congressman J. M. Rusk and Hans I. Warner are the leading candidates for the Re-ublican gubernatorial nonlination in Wiscousin Warner appears to have the most newspaper back-ng and Rusk the most support among prominen soliticians.

MAJOR JOHN D. SIMMS, superintendent of the city cemeteries of Norfolk, died in that city in Wednesday. He was born in Georgetown, B. L. and was an officer in the Marine Corpa from 1841 until the war broke out, when he went with the South.

THE following-named Washingtonians were elected members of the American Associa-tion for the Advancement of Science at Cincin-nation Monday: Daniel Ammen, Thomas B. Fer-guson, Robert Fletcher, K. M. Gallaudet, William M. Mew, John G. Parke, William B. Taylor, David P. Todd, and J. J. Woodward.

A COLORED postmaster in South Carolina ecently sent a long petition to the Department recently sent a long petition to the Department, praying to be releved from Sunday work. He recited that his objections did not arise from laziness or aversion to the work itself, but that his religious scruples forbade any kind of labor on the Sabbath. He was informed by the Department that his only remedy lay in a resignation of his office, and since then nothing more has been beard from him.

THE committee recently appointed by The committee recently appointed by Secretary Windom is go to the Government Paper Mill, at Dalton, Mass., and make the annual count of paper manufactured for the printing of bank-notes have made their report to the Secretary. There were found to be eight sheets more on hand than the baiances called for. Three of these sheets were, however, secounted for at the Department, owing to the fact that the issue of paper received from the mill was three sheets short.

AUTHORITATIVE denial is given to the in AUTHORITATIVE denial is given to the insingation that the committee from the Treasury which recently examined the affairs of the paper rails at Pitteleid, Mass., also investigated charges against Captain William H. Higdon, United States superintendent at the mills. No charges have been made against Captain Higdon, whose conduct at Pittefield is said to have been as proper and as praiseworthy as that in the Treasury Department which laid the foundation for his promotion to the superintendency of the mills at which the Government special paper is manufactured.

The farmers of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to the superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of our country seem to appear to a proper superintendency of the superintendency of the

THE farmers of our country seem to ap reciate the experience and ability of Commi preciate the experience and ability of Commis-sioner Loring, as, from among the many urgent invitations received to address agricultural socie-ties, he has consented to attend the exhibitions and deliver addresses to the following places: Me-chanicsburg, Pa., August 31; Worcesier, Mass., Sep-tember 6 (before the New England Agricultural Society, of which he is president); Rockford, Ill., September 16; Prineston, Ill., September 22; Fon du Lac, Was, September 27; Chester, S. G., October 5; Winchester, Va., October 5; and Richmond, Va., October 24. He will also spined the cotton exhi-bition at Atlanta, Ga., to make arrangements for a convention of cotton-growers to consider their searcard intermia.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

GEN. LESLIE COOMBS. OF KENTUCKY.

His Extraordinary Career as Told by Himself-The Fight Against Tecumseh-Recollection of the Henry Clay Campaign-A Good Man.

General Leslie Coombs, who died Sunday night in Lexington, Ky, was in many respects a remarkable man. The story of his extraordinary career is best told in his own words as they fell from his lips not four years ago in the following newspaper interview: "My name is General Leslie Coombs. I was born near Boonesbore', in this State, November 29, 1793. My father came to Kentucky, which was then a part of Virginia, in 1775, and the state of the coordinate of th and obtained a grant of 1,000 acres of land from the State. After planting enough of it in corn to maintain his title he returned to Virginia and par-ticipated in the revolutionary war, and comlast relapse he had been hopeful of the President's recovery, but the case now seems hopeless. It appears to him that there is nothing for the patient to build upon. His physical strength is gone, stomach gone, blood poisoned, and nearly after the war he came back to Kentucky and helped Daniel Boone to drive out the Indians. At

would, of course, be shocked, busti would not be seriously disturbed. The people have had time to reflect upon the matter, and they see that his death would not necessarily be nor cause the end of all things. the scouts, and, with four white men and a Shawnee Indian who knew the country, I started in advance down the Maumee River to tell the General that aid was coming. I got in sight of Fort Meigs, and saw that our flag was still there, when I found that a large body of British and Indians was between me and the fort, and I was compelled to turn back. I rejoined my command, and on the 5th of May Colonel Dudley attacked the British under Proctor at the foot of the Rapids, fifty miles below Fort Defiance. We would have defeated him had not Tectimsch, with a large body of Indians, crossed the river and come to Proctor's aid. I was wounded twice that day in the shoulder, and also taken prisoner with several of my men. We also taken prisoner with several of my men. We were put for safekeeping in a kind of fort or earth-works, behind which we had to squat down to prevent the red devils from shooting us. Pretty soon big Indian came in the fort and

TOMAHAWKED AND SCALFED ne of my men named Murphy right before my eyes. We would all have been killed had not Te cumsels heard of the outrage, and he came in the fort and made a speech to the Indians. I knew a little of the Indian lingo then, and remember his telling the indians that it was cowardly to kill un-armed men in captivity. Oh, yes, Tecutuseh was a great man. You'il find all that he said that day recorded in McAfee's history. That night I slept on the British ship Nancy. We were taken across the lake, but the British didn't keep us but a little. while, for they were short of provisions, so they paroled us and landed us on the Ohio shore. We made the best of our way on foot to Chillicothe, when the commandant of that post put a keel-boat at my disposal, and we came down the Scioto River to the Ohio as far as Maysville. Yes, indeed, young man, those were tough times, and you youngsters have no idea of the privations that we pioneers endured in order to redeem this land from savagery and bring it under the influence of civilization. You're right, I have seen

SOME REMARKABLE CHANGES in my time. Why? was the Moody of the hard-cider campaign for Harrison in 1840. There's plenty of people hereabout that can tell you I raised almost as great crowds for Old Tippecance and held them in the same manner." "Wasn't Har-rison pretty much of an old grandmother?" "Well, year, but you see we didn't know it then. We yaas; but you see we didn't know it then. were fighting for the man we had known thirty years before, and he had kind of growed away from us. But he was a good man, and represented my principles. You see, I was and I am still a regular old-line Henry Clay Whig in politics, and a St. John-in-the-wilderness, milk-and-honey,

IRONSIDES BAFFIST IN RELIGION; none of your sprinkled fellows, but a regular dipped-in-the-water-of-Jordan Baptist. Talking dipped-in-the-water-of-Jordan Baptist. Talking of great men, Henry Clay was the greatest man America ever produced. He was my friend. As the old man eloquently said this his form grew proudly stiff and his eye flashed with unwonted fire, 'Ah! there's none like him now! He was the pure patriot and the lever of his kind. Have you been to Ashland?" 'No!" "Well, go, by all means. It'll make a better American of you, young man, to breathe the same air that Henry Clay inhaled. Go there, by all means. I see your papers are making a great fives about the spiderpapers are making a great first about the spiderlegged bridge you Southern Railroad fellers built across the Kentucky River. When the war broke out I was president of the Kentucky Central Rail-

road, and I was across the river at the same place. I had the towers up and the anchorages built. Roebling, who built your suspension bridge, was doing the work. I spent \$93,000 on it. Well, the war knocked It all in the head. Your man (David Sinton) got the railroad, and the whole thing has gone to the devil now." "Have you been out to see the new bridge?" "No, sir; I daren't trust myself to go there. I would be so mad that I think I would jump off it, even if it is the highest bridge in the world. Yes, I believe I would, for I have no doubt of my future. Parson Dudley sometimes says that he won't be responsible for me unless I quit awearing and talking this way, but I have confidence in the justice of my God, and I am, as I said before, secure of my future, though, of course, I would like to have as much mercy shown me as possible. Do I imbibe? Well, yes, sometimes; and, as I kind of like you, young man, I don't mind joining you. Are you going to put this in the paper?" "Yes." "Well, let it be kind of interesting to some of the old boys, and the young

ones too. Well, here's God bless us!" and THE OLD MAN TOTTERED OFF, leaving me to muse on the story he had told Truly, indeed, had he said that he had seen won-derful changes in his time. The veteran of the frontier war of 1813—the friend of Harrison, of Harry Clay, of the Marshalls, the Crittendens, and the once wealthy railroad president—finds himself almost alone in his old ago. Nearly all of the riends of his prime are sleeping in their narrow ome. His fortune is sunk in public improve-nents that have not benefited their projector, and o-day he spends his time wandering between his me and the Phoenix, living in the past and happlest when he can find some one who will lister patiently to his takes of the long bygone. Soon he

too, will be GATHERED TO HIS FATHERS, and another link will be severed from the chain that binds us to the past. After the old man had left the hotel one of the clorks said to me, I see you have had quite a coufab with the old Gen "Yes," I replied, "and I found him quite dity." "He is, indeed," said the clerk. "Bu we are so used to him that we get tired of his stories. His memory of the past is simply won-derful. Every day is the auniversary of some-thing that has happened to him in his youth, but he can't remember anything that has taken place in the past few years." "How is he fixed pecuni-arily?" It asked. "Not very well," was the re-"He owns a nice house above here, and has enough to live on, but that is about all."

Paris, Aug. 25.—Gambetta has decided accept an election for the first Belleville circumription, and not stand for another ballot in the nd. In a letter to his constituents Gambetta lys: "We shall persevere in a progressive policy, abject to the will of the country, expecting nothing from force, and repelling both Utoplan and reselves a devoted servant of the republic."

The Boys in Blue. HARRISBURO, Aug. 25.—At this morning's session of the soldiers' orphans convention an ganization was perfected to be called the oldiers and Orphans Sixteeners of Pennsyl-nia." Their object is to perpetuate the memories of ties which were formed by their fathers on the battle-field and among themselves while wards of the State, and to render assistance to each other.

Brighton Beach Races. CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 25 .- First race-Inmar won. Time, 1:59. Second race—Clara won, inc., 1:04. Third race—Mamie Fields won ime, 2:14. Fourth race—one mile. Onle Boy-Time, 1:44. Fifth race-one and a quarter mile, hurdle race. Redding won. Time, 2:21. Base-Ball Games.

At Philadelphia-Worcesters, 9; Ath-At Cleveland-Clevelands, 5; Buffalos, 3,

Bestroyed by Fire. WILMINGTON, DEL., Aug. 25.—William H. Dupont's residence, at Green Hill, was burned this morning. Less, \$10,000.

Letreny Congner

Charles Bradley, a Well-Known Citisen Passes Away. The announcement of the death of Mr.

Charles Bradley, of this city, will cause surprise and sorrow to a large circle of friends and rela-tives. He left on Wednesday of this week for Watkins' Glen, accompanied by his wife and two m married daughters, intending to make a trip to th Thousand Islands. He has not been in good health for two years, an affection of the kidneys causing him at times much loss of strength and vigor. A sojourn at Bedford Springs last year proved very beneficial, and he seemed during the past winter to approximate his former health. With the approximate to approximate his former health. With the ap-proach of the summer season, however, he again became debilitated, and another so-journ at the same springs early in this month failed of its customary beneficial results, and it was fondly hoped by his family that the trip upon which he had just started would invig-orate him and give him back a good degree of health. A telegram, however, from Watkins' Glen yesterday morning announcing his sudden death from heart disease at that place rudely shat-tered all hope and plunged his family into the deepest sorrow and grief. Mr. Bradley was well known in our community as the cashier of the Na-tional Bank of the Republic since 1863 and as sec-retary of the Franklin Insurance Company for a much longer period. He was also a director in the Belt Line and Metropolitan Railroad Companies of this city; and his business capacity, sterling integrity, honesty, uprightness, and long experience will be greatly missed by those accustomed to consult with him. Mr. Bradley was a loyal and devoted patriot and a highly esteemed member and trus-tee of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and his unsuilled character, pure life, strong Christian principle, tender beart, kind, hospitable, and faithful friendship have endeared him in no usual way to the hearts of those who lived with and near him.

GEORGE W. RIGGS. The Funeral to Take Place This A noon-The Casket.

The funeral of the late George W. Riggs will take place this afternoon from St. Aleysius Church at four o'clock. It is the wishes of the family and in accord with the expressed senti-ments of the deceased that the funeral should be

estate. The casket, which is being prepared by R. F. Harvey, the undertaker, is to be of black cloth, very rich, but plain. On the lid will be a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "George W. Riggs, born July 4, 1813, Juled August 24, 181," Friends of the family desiring to do so can view the remains by driving out to the farm before noon to-day. Up to a late hour last night the names of the pall-hearers had not been finally determined on. Mr. Corcoran, as soon as he heard the sad news, telegraphed he would return from the White Sulphur Springs; but at the peremptory advice of his physician and the request of Mr. Riggs' family, who remembered Mr. Corcoran's delicate state of health, not to think of subjecting imself to such a long and tedious journey, he re etantly telegraphed that he would not run the risk of coming on. Mr. Carliale, one of Mr. Riggs' oldest friends, arrived here yesterday morning and was much pained at the sad bereavement.

GUITEAU, THE ASSASSIN. de Desires to be Better Protected from

Possible Injury. An officer of the jail is the authority for he following statement: "Last Tuesday Guiteau asked, in fact demanded, that iron shields or shutters be put up at the window and door of his cell, with fastenings upon the inside. He seems to have in some way gained information concerning the President's critical condition. He does not fear any bodily harm from the employees of the jail, but he says that owing to the position his cell occupies ample opportunity is afforded his memies to shoot at him through his window from the street upon which his cell window face. He also asked General Crocker to furnish him with a piece of manilla rope twelve or fifteen feet long and a quarter or half an inch thick. When asked what he wanted with the rope, he added "You need not think that I wish to commit sui-cide. I have no idea of taking my own life. I only want to prevent others from doing so." This same official says he sees Guiteau frequently, and that he tries to create the impression that he is gradually becoming insane.

Swing Him Up.

Only one newspaper in the country has seen dastardly enough to make a vindictive per-sonal attack upon the President during his period of suffering. The Quincy (III.) Herald prints the We believe Guiteau to be just as honorable as We believe Gillean to be just, as honorable as the man he shot, and a mighty sight less danger-ous to the country at large than that plausible, smooth-tongued, unprincipled man, who, with a sniffle and a pious groan, will turn from a prayer to take a bribe, commit a perjury, or steal a Presi-dency.

That editor ought to be swung from the same gallows with Guiteau. The people of Quincy show astonishing forbearance in permitting the

An Important Decision.

Hon, N. C. McFarland, Commissioner of the General Land-Office, yesterday decided the case of the Bodie Tunnel Company vs. The Tioga and Bechtel Mining Companies of California in favor of the latter companies. The fquestions decided by the Commissioner are: First—That the tunnel company should have commenced a suit in ourt upon its adverse claim as provided by the general mining law, and that having failed to as-sert its claim in the court it cannot set it up before the Land Department in the form of a protest. Second—That the tunnel company having been denied the right to present its claim before the Land-Office, no provision will be inserted in the patents to the Tiogs and Bechtel Companies pro lecting the rights of the tunnel company. Third— One of the Tioga Company's locations, in the Bodis mining district, made in 1876, six hundred feet wide, is sustained by the Commission

The Mississippi Greenbackers. JACKSON, MISS., Aug. 25.-The Green sack Republican convention, which has been in ession to-day, finally agreed upon a fusion ticket, which is as follows: Benjamin King, Governor, J. B. Yellowly, Heutenant-governor; B. J. Spillman red, secretary of state; W. H. Bynum, treasurer A. T. Wimberley, auditor; W. F. Fitzgerald, attor-ney-general, and W. D. Hertz, superintendent of

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS. The Adams sailed from San Francisco

The Yantic arrived at the Charlestown Mass.) navy-yard yesterday morning. Colonel Haworth, Indian inspector, ar-

rived at Rawlins, Wyoming, Wednesday, bound for the White River Ute Agency. The leave of absence granted Captain E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., in special orders No. 115, May 20, 1881, is extended ux months.

First Lieutenant H. H. Adams, Eighteenth Infantry, having reported to the Adjutant-General, Fort Assimboine, Montana Territory, will return to his station. The leave of absence granted Captain

E. C. Gilbreath, Eleventh Infantsy, in special orders No. 144, Department of Dakota, August 8, 1881, is extended six months. First Lieutenant John W. Pullman. Eighth Cavairy, now at Meadville, Pa., will report in person to the superintendent Mounted Recruit-ing Service, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for duty. Second Lieutenant Victor H. Bridgman cond Artillery, is detailed as professor of mili

tary science and faction at the Massachusetts Agri-cultural College, Amberst, Massachusetts, and will report for duty accordingly. First Lieutenant F. E. Phelps, Eighth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Jefferson Baracks. Missouri, and as a member of the general racas, Missouri, and as a memoer of the general court-martial appointed to meet at that post by special orders No. 27, February 3, 1881. This order to take effect upon the completion of any case which may be before the court at the date of its re-cept. Lieutenant Phelps will then join his troop in the department of Texas.

General Hunt, commanding the Fourteenth Infantry, with his staff and a large portle of his regiment, arrived at Rawlins, Wyomin yesterday, by special train from Salt Lake City, and left for the old Uto Agency, on While River, Col. This regiment is taking the station in the Indian country of the Sixth Infantry, which is to be assembled at Fort Bouglas, near Salt Lake City, under General McCook, lately of General Sherman's staff.

NAVAL NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE

Mare Island Navy-Yard-The Alliance at a Port is Norway-The Alaska in South America-Interesting News from Elsewhere-A Naval Officer's Death,

Commodore Thomas S. Phelps, commanding the Mare Island navy-yard, reports to the Navy Department the arrival at San Francisco of the French iron-clad Triomphante, bearing the the flag of Rear-Admiral Baron Brossard de Cor-bigno. Commodors Phelps says: "In exchang-ing the usual courtesies, I placed at the Admiral's disposal the yard tog to enable him to visit the navy-yard with his staff. The Admiral visits this port principally to have his ship docked for the purpose of finding and stopping a serious leak in the after body. I regret the incapacity of the dry dock at this yard to accommodate a ship of the Triomphante's class prevents me from being o service to this fine ship belonging to a friendly

Commander Wadleigh reports the arrival of the United States steamer Alliance at it at port, on the 21th instant, nine d yn from Reykjavik, and snys in his letter to the S c retary: "The day before we salled Gover or Finnesen visited the ship and was received with the proper honors. The Governor has directed be mayors of the different districts of Iceland to mayors of the different districts of feeland to export to him everything in the shape of drift we d, &c., which may be discovered on the northern coasts of the island; and also forwarded to them copies of the description of the Jeannotte, and has in every way manifested the greatest interest in and good will toward the object of this cruise, which has been within a content of the discovered the content of the cruise, which has been within a content of the content of the cruise, which has been suitably acknowledged. Supplies to a limited ex-tent may be had in Reykjavík except in the early spring, when they have been exhausted by the winter and others have not arrived from England. There are two mails a month from Leith, Scotland, during the summer, and one a month the rest of the year, except in January and February. I was informed that lumber was much needed, as all the lumber in Iceland comes from Norway and Is of poor quality, and that two or three ship-loads ments of the deceased that the funeral should be quiet and unostenitatious. Brief services will be held by the Rev, Father Lynch at the late residence of the deceased, after which the cortege will form and drive into the city. Masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased were offered in all of the Catholic churches yesterday, and Father Lynch held service in the pretty little chapel of St. Cecella, located on the meeting on the way a number of French vessels engaged in the cod-fishery, to one of which we rendered medical assistance. Arrived off Laidi's Fiord July 17, and communicated with a Norwe-gian fishing-vessel, but finding from the master that all the Norwegian vessels on that coast were from the south of Norway, and the weather being foggy, I did not consider it advisable to go to the head of the flord (about twenty miles), but left for this port. I have been cordially received by Governor Blackslat, of this province, who returned my call in person, and has offered to do everything in his power in circulating a descrip-tion of the Jeannette among the fishing vessels of this province. I have obtained such supplies as were needed, and also a pilot for Spitzbergen, although it is too late in the season to get the best men. I have had a description of the Jeannette printed in Norwegian for distribution among the walrus-hunters we may meet. The ice is reported very heavy to the northward and several of the vessels that left for Spitzbergen have returned, re-porting that they were unable to get through, but by proceeding more to the westward probably less difficulty will be experienced, as the majority of the vessels that have left here are still absent. No ships of war or American shipping are in port. There is mail communication with Christiana twice a week. I expect to leave here on Thursday, the 23th instant, weather permitting, for Bear Island and Spitz-bergen. The health of the ship's company is

> Commander Cromwell, commanding the United States steamer Ticonderoga, which recently arrived at New York from San Francisco, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy his report of the cruise of that ship. He says: "In passing Pitcairn Island, on the 30th of April, a boat came off, according to the custom of the natives, bring-lug-some fruit and vegetables, and in turn they were supplied from the ship with such small articles as they stood most in need of. From the information obtained there is not now an Americau on the island. The number of inhabitants is ninetywhich more than one-half Their health continues good, June 5th, in iceberg in daylight plainly visible from the ship's deck, from which it is evident that ves-sels are more or loss endangered from icebergs at all seasons in doubling Cape Horn. Some delay wa experienced on the voyage from light winds and calms. Where northerly and westerly winds provail at other seasons the usual southerly and easterly winds prevailed in May and June at the time o this ship's passage. The British ship Competitor seems to have experienced similar or even more unfavorable winds, as when signaled by this ship to the eastward of Cape Horn and in about the latitude of Monte Video she had been seventy-eight days from New Zealand at the time when this ship had been ninety-five days from San francisco. Further experience has tended to verify what was previously noted in the salling qualities of this ship—that in light breezes under all sail, with propeller uncoupled, her rate of sailing is below that of the average sailing vessel, and that when close hauled the sailing vessel is more weatherly. The conduct of the crew during the passage, except in a few individual cases, has been all that could be desired, and the passage of 14,000 miles, which completes the circumnavigation of the globe by this vessel, has been made without less of life, accident, or damage to sails, spars, or machinery.

Commander George E. Belknap, commanding the United States ship Alaska, reports to the Navy Department, under date Callao Bay, Peru, August 4, as follows: "The Alaska left Pan-ana Bay, with General Hurlburt and family on board on Thursday, July 21, and arrived here on the afternoon of the following Thursday. General Hurlburt landed the morning after his arrival, and proceeded to Lima. He was given all the honors prescribed by regulation on leaving the ship, and Lieutenant Charles H. Judd was detailed to accompany him as aid. I regret to report that Boatswain John Keating died of acute meumonia at sea on the 23d ultime, after an ness of seven days. Surgeon Thomas Hiland embalmed the remains, and they were buried with military honors in the cemetery of Bella Viata, near Callso, on the afternoon of July 28, Chaplain Reed, from the English flagship Triumph officiating. The Masons of Calino and Lima, representing six lodges, also attended in regalia and performed the rites of the order over the grave, Mr. Keating was a good officer, faithful to duty, and of most exemplary life and character. He had carned general respect and esteem through his many sterling qualifies, and died regretted by all on board. The general health on beard this ship and the Onward continues to be good. General Huribut presented his credentials to Provisional Prusident Calderon at Magdatens, near Lima, August 2. A general feeling of uneasiness pervades the cities of Calino and Lima, and the mountaineers have become so bold and threatening that the trains on Araya road now only run as far as Chosica, some thirty miles distant from the cap-

Getting Ready to Invade.

WICHITA, KAS., Aug. 25 .- A meeting of the Oklahoma Town Company was held in this city last evening at which most of the promisent men connected with the enterprise were present. The mineral discoveries recently made by Captain Payne were discussed, and 105 pounds of the specimens taken by Captain Payne from the Witicha Mountains were exhibited by him, and were pronounced by competent judges very fine, and as showing silver and lead Captain Payne and his companions in the recent explorings report that the army officers at Fort Sill are daily laking out mineral. The company is determined to move into Oklahoma in October. The colony numbers nearly ten thousand, comoaed of persons from almost every State. Hon-J. W. Steele, at one time a prominent aspirant for the governorship of Kansas, is president of tha Town Company. Considerable excitement prevails over Captain Payne's discoveries.

Reception of Covernor Hoxt. WILKES-BARRE, PA., Aug. 25.-Governor Hoyt and wife arrived here this afternoon. They were escorted by a party of distinguished gentlemen to the residence of Colonel Charles Dorrance, at Kingston, whose guests they will be, A grand reception was tendered to them and the